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between them has notable consequences in the very diverse human habits and character in the two regions. The environment of the Kirghiz "compels him to travel continually, and he becomes a self-reliant, hardy, adventurous nomad." On the other hand, the Chantos of the Lop basin are farmers, hemmed in by the absolute desert prevailing outside their narrow zone of vegetation. The Chanto's environment "limits him to one place, where patience and steady work bring success and where timidity is no special disadvantage." His modest needs are supplied by a few months' work and there is nothing "to tempt him out of his small oasis, nothing to waken him or arouse determined effort." He has no contact with the world outside his own oasis, and therefore fears whatever is new or strange. In winter he sits idle, with nothing to occupy his thoughts; and eating and drinking and the pampering of his body become the chief things of life. After reading the chapters on the Chantos and their environment, it does not seem surprising that they are submissive, self-indulgent and immoral creatures. They have their virtues, but none of these are of the higher, sterner type.

The photographic illustrations are characteristic and superior, the coloured map is full of well-defined information, and the publishers have made a handsome volume, worthy of its contents.

**Lecture des Cartes Russes. Indications Linguistiques, Géographiques et Topographiques. Par le Capitaine P. Pollacchi.** 85 pp. R. Chapelot & Co., Paris, 1907. (Price, 6 fr.)

This is the first of a series of small quarto volumes which Captain Pollacchi is preparing with the design of making maps in foreign languages easier to read. The second volume, soon to be issued, will treat of British and American maps. The present book gives a brief description of the most generally used Russian maps and the methods of representing on them the features of the earth's surface; also, the Russian alphabet and its transcription in French; a list filling 56 pp. of terms, symbols, and abbreviations employed on Russian maps, with their meaning in French; a French transcription of Chinese names which the Russians write in their own characters; and tables for the conversion of Russian linear and other measures, weights, etc., into the metrical system. The information is very clearly presented, and map readers with this book may acquire facility in reading Russian maps.

**The Eastern Alps. Handbook for Travellers. By Karl Baedeker.** xxvi and 573 pp., with 61 Maps, 10 Plans, 8 Panoramas, and Index. Eleventh Edition. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1907. (Price, M. 10.)

Includes the Bavarian Highlands, Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola. This is one of the handbooks that have been compiled almost entirely from the personal observations of the Editor, who has repeatedly visited the Eastern Alps within the past few years. The panoramas give a remarkably clear idea of the mountain views from various points of observation.

**Egypt and the Sudan. By Karl Baedeker.** clxxxiv and 437 pp., 24 Maps, 76 Plans, and 57 Vignettes. 6th Edition. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1908. (Price, M. 15.)

This hand-book is founded on the combined work of several Egyptologists and other Oriental scholars. As a guide to the monuments of antiquity the contents are so arranged as to serve the need both of those who have little time to spare and those who are able to give a more leisurely study to these objects. The matter in larger